

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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OFFICE—CORNER OF MAIN CROSS AND
MACDONALD STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES
For Township offices, each,
For County
For District, Circuit, or State,

From the Western Advertiser
for the Detection of Counterfeit
Notes.

Nothing is more common than to find
counterfeit life insurance policies, in
the hands of the public. In this country,
where the use of money is so general,
representatives of money, every man
ought to be able to detect a counterfeit
bank note, or by whoever, pre-
sented. This is a matter which seems very
difficult, and indeed impossible, yet we know
that such a thing is possible, and by strictly
adhering to the following rules which we
give below any one may acquire the know-
ledge necessary. It would be much easier
to comprehend many of the points necessary
to the detection of counterfeit if we could
understand fully how the genuine note
is made, for this would require too much
space to discuss. For ordinary purposes we will
give the following rules, by
which the genuineness of the note may be
detected.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

In the general principle of Bank Note
Engraving, there is a strong resemblance in
all genuine notes. The ruling for the back
ground of vignettes, letters and dies of all
kinds, being done by a machine for that pur-
pose alone, the lines must be of uniform
size, straight, and run parallel with the bot-
tom or top of the note; while the counterfeit
done by hand, and is either too dark or
light, and is usually very coarse and
irregular. We have seen, however, that the
counterfeit has come so near to perfection
cases, that we have found it necessary
to apply some positive rules, which will
properly understood, detect all
its. The five following have proved
and we are fully persuaded, will
the ground:

I. Examine the shading or back-
ground of the letters in the prominent title
Bank; see if the ruling lines are
light and uniform. If the letters are
even and fancy see if the proper shadows
are selected, and trimmed correct and true.
This is always well done in the genuine,
while the counterfeit is too dark or too light;
the ruling not regular, and the back of the
letter seldom or never well done. The coun-
terfeit always looks coarse and irregular, while
the genuine presents a smooth and even sur-
face.

RULE II. Examine the material of the
ruling, ornamental and letter-
ing. In the genuine, the
expensive, showing all the
textures, and representing all the
and curved by beautiful engraving, and all
perfect in its order; while the counterfeit
is coarse, rough, and unfinished; the out-
lines poorly developed; or, if so, the work
seems dead, and rather seems to sit behind
the back ground of the die in which it is
stamped.

RULE III. Examine the filling up, and sig-
natures of the note. See if the names are
engraved, or if the writing is all in the same
handwriting, and same colored ink. If so, it
is either counterfeit or worthless; for in the
genuine, the name is never engraved, nor
are the filling and signatures in the same
handwriting.

RULE IV. Examine the human faces, if
any; see if they look bold and expressive.
See if the eyes look natural, and if the dress
or drapery fits well. Examine all the dies
and figures on the note, and see if there is
that full and life like expression that the

genuine should present. This, in the genu-
ine, is always well done, while in the coun-
terfeit there is either a want of expression,
or a wild, unnatural appearance. The fancy
dies present the same contrast.

RULE V. Examine the engraver's name,
or imprint. In the genuine, this is always
well done; the letters all of uniform size;
stead square on the paper; all of proper pro-
portions, and as perfect as the nature of the
case will permit; while the counterfeiters
always fail in some particular; setting some
of the letters out of place; some too short;
some too long; some too big; some too little;
something out of place some way. It is
important, perhaps, that you should
pay attention to this rule than any other,
when you become familiar with it,
of the best you can have, and will
nineteen out of every twenty notes.

ALTERATIONS.
Notes gone through with counterfeiters,
now offer a few hints which may be
useful in detecting altered or raised notes.

Notes are altered in various ways, as for
instance, from smaller to larger denomina-
tions, or from broken or worthless banks to
good ones. This is done either by pasting
a small piece or slip of paper, on which the
larger denominations, as 5's, 10's, 50's, are
printed, over the smaller, as 1's, 2's, or by
extracting the smaller and printing on the
larger denominations. The most dangerous
alterations, however, are effected by first
erasing, with acids of some kind, the small
denominational figures or word, and then
stamping or printing on the larger denomi-
nations.

Alterations are sometimes made by taking
the genuine notes of some broken Bank,
and altering the location to that of some sol-
vent Bank of the same name. These alter-
ations are effected in the same manner as
those described above.

Alterations, in either case, can be detected
by holding the thumb and rubbing it
lightly over the surface supposed to be altered
or raised. If genuine, you will find the
note; but if altered by erasing and re-
stamping, the color will fade, or run out; or
if done by the pasting process, you will wipe
off the patch, and discover the true character
of the note.

Alterations may also be detected by hold-
ing to the light, when, if extracted, the al-
tered parts are too thin; and, if pasted, too
thick.

By carefully observing the foregoing rules,
and examining all Bank notes we handle,
we can all become good judges of money.

INSUFFICIENT PREPAYMENTS OF POSTAGE
BY THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—The
Post Office Department of Prussia, having
directed the attention of the Postmaster
General to the circumstance that large num-
bers of letters are received in the mail from
the United States which have been partially
prepaid by the senders, and are in conse-
quence charged to the receivers as wholly
unpaid, we are requested to state, for the in-
formation of the public, and particularly
those having correspondence with Germany
by the Prussian closed mail, that the provi-
sions of the United States and Prussian postal
convention require that the postage on
letters transmitted between the two countries
shall either be fully prepaid or wholly un-
paid.

The combined single rate of postage be-
tween the United States and its Territories
and Prussia, including all the States belong-
ing to the German Austrian Postal Union, is
30 cents on each letter or packet not ex-
ceeding half an ounce in weight, of which
prepayment is optional in either country;
but is not permitted to pay less than the
whole combined rate.

The postage on a letter or packet above
half an ounce, and not over one ounce, is 60
cents; above one ounce, but not exceeding
two ounces, \$1 30; and so on, an additional
60 cents being charged for each additional
ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Persons, therefore, mailing letters for
transmission in the Prussian closed mail,
should be particular to prepay the full post-
age, or none at all.

One of our readers says, that a pint
of salt dissolved in a pint of hot water, a
quart of vinegar then added, and about half
the quantity given, will cure the most inveter-
ate case of colic.

The amount expended by the Ameri-
can travelers in Europe is estimated at \$10-
000,000 annually.

The Philosophy of Noses.

A first division of noses includes all that
are in proportion to the face, too small, i. e.,
all such as are decidedly less than one-third
of the length of the face, or less long than
the forehead is deep. The varieties of these
are numerous in the snub, flat, retroussé,
and up turned or celestial noses. The nat-
ural types to which they are generally re-
ferable are either the little noses of child-
ren, or the flat, broad noses of negroes;
and it is consistent with this that in men of
civilized races all such noses indicate defec-
tive intellectual power; and do so with a
certainty of symbolism which nothing but
excellence in the form of the head, as in the
case of Socrates, can neutralize. They tell
of an unfinished intellectual development;
and the lower, and flatter, and more snub
they are, the more certainly do they indicate
feebleness and meanness of intellect, and of
a mind in which bad temper more than good
judgment will have sway.

It is not quite so with women. In them
the whole organization, in its gradual devel-
opment, diverges less than that of man, from
the almost similar form which they both
have in early childhood. The retention,
therefore, of the little child-like nose implies
no such grave defect in a woman's mind.
If her head be well formed, such a nose may
express sensitive, or perhaps smartness of
wit and dexterous intelligence. But even
in women such noses need to be associated
with good features. If they are not, they
add much to the expression of insignificance
or even coarseness. The thicker and larger
forms of snub nose in either sex commonly
indicate the predominance of the material
sensual character: and a turn up nose with
wide obvious nostrils, is an open declaration
(so far as nose can make one,) of an empty
and inflated mind; of a mind in which there
is but the spurious imitation of that strength
and loftier pride which the wide nostrils in
a well formed nose might indicate.

A good nose, in fact, is a good
feature, especially in the female. It is a
good indication of a well formed head; but
they must not be too fleshy or too lean. If
they are long (yet short of being snout like)
they mark as prolongations of the forehead
the intelligent, observant and productive na-
ture of the refined mind. If Roman, arched
high and strong, they are generally associ-
ated with a less developed forehead and a
larger hind head; and they disclose strength
of will and energy, rather than intellectual
power; they show also the want of that re-
finement which is indicated by the straighter
nose. The Jewish, or hawk nose, common-
ly signifies shrewdness in worldly matters;
it adds force to the meaning of the narrow,
concentrative forehead symbolical of single-
ness of object; and its usually narrow no-
strils were the unfailing sign of caution and
timidity. The Greek, straight nose, indi-
cates refinement of character, love for the
fine arts, and belles lettres, astuteness, craft,
and preference for indirect rather than direct
action. "Perpendicular noses—that is such
as approach this form, . . . suppose
a mind capable of acting and suffering with
calmness and energy."

A nose slightly beveled at its end, extends
and corroborates the indication of the ana-
lytic forehead. Such noses, large and broad
pointed, are frequent in men with acute prac-
tical knowledge of the world. The same
beveled end is often seen in the cogitative or
wide nostrilled nose, wide at the end, thick
and broad, indicating a mind that has strong
powers of thought, and is given to close and
serious meditation. With these symbols,
Lavater's dicta fail in: "A nose whose ridge
is broad, no matter whether straight or
curved, always announces superior faculties.
But this form is very rare." And again, "A
small nostril is the certain sign of a timid
spirit."

In a woman a large nose is of more un-
certain augury, for it is apt to extend into
caricature. If it be well formed and finely
modeled, a rather large nose, and especially
one which is nearly straight, or slightly
arched, it is, in a woman, often characteristic
of excellent mental power. But any of the
more peculiarly male forms of nose, if large
and coarsely formed in woman, denote a too
masculine character; and those that are of
illomen in men, are much worse in women,
since the evil of being inappropriate is added
to that of malformation.—Quarterly Review.

The man that is too poor to take his
county paper should commit suicide, for he
is too poor to live.

For the Jasper Courier. Constancy's Tribute.

TO MISS C—

Dear maiden, we have met on our journey
to the skies;
This event was ordered so by a Providence
all wise;

Unpretending our communings, yet in mem-
ory's brightest page
They shall live imprinted deep, uneffaced by
time or age.

I have viewed with admiration your pure and
lofty aims,
As contrasted with the vulgar crowd, held
fast in fashion's chains;
While others in their downward course saw
nought but trifling things,
Your upward vision reached the place where
moral grandeur reigns.

I speak not of your graceful form—your
bright and lustrous eye,
Nor of your clear, melodious voice, marking
emotion nigh;

For 'tis the soul that dwells within that
gives the eye its glow,
It is the spirit's lofty swell that makes such
tones to flow.

The warm affections you possess, a love so
pure and deep,
That no estrangement could effect, though it
might make you weep,

These qualities my soul engaged—to know
was but to love—
I saw, I felt, I deeply felt, the arrow from
above.*

The love my soul accorded you was proud,
and pure, and strong—
A love that time in cycles swift shall ever
bear along.

*Cupid's.

Truth.

The following beautiful illustration of the
truth and its power of truth in man

eye-witness of the scene in one of the high-
er courts.

A little girl, nine years of age, was of-
fered as a witness against a prisoner who
was on trial for a felony committed in her
father's house.

"Now Emily," said the counsel for the pris-
oner upon her being offered for a witness, "I
desire to know if you understand the nature
of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the
simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel, ad-
dressing the Court, "is anything further ne-
cessary to demonstrate the validity of my
objection? The witness should be rejected.
She does not comprehend the nature of an
oath."

"Let us see," said the Judge. "Come here
my daughter."

Assured by the kind tone and manner of
the Judge, the child stepped toward him, and
looked confidently up in his face, with calm,
clear eye, and in a manner so artless and
frank, that it went straight to the heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the
Judge. The little girl stopped back with a
look of horror, and the red blood mantled in
a blush all over her face and neck as she
answered:

"No sir."

She thought he intended to inquire if she
had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the Judge, who
saw her mistake, "I mean were you ever a
witness before?"

"No sir; I never was in court before," was
the answer.

He handed her the Bible open.

"Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes sir,
it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes sir, every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" in-
quired the Judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she an-
swered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible,
and listen to what I say;" and he repeated
slowly and solemnly the oath usually ad-
ministered to witnesses.

"Now," said the Judge, you have sworn as
a witness, will you tell me what will befall
you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in a State Prison," an-
swered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall never go to Heaven," she replied.
"How do you know this?" asked the Judge
again.

"The child took the Bible, and turning rap-
idly to the chapter containing the com-
mandments, pointed to the injunction, 'Thou
shalt not bear false witness against thy
neighbor.' 'I learned that before I could
read.'"

"Has any one talked with you about your
being a witness in court here against this
man?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes sir," she replied. "My mother heard
they wanted me to be a witness, and last
night she called me to her room and asked
me to tell her the Ten Commandments, and
then we knelt down together and she
prayed that I might understand how wicked
it was to bear false witness against my
neighbor, and that God would help me, a lit-
tle child, to tell the truth as it was before
him. And when I came up here with father
she blessed me and told me to remember the
Ninth Commandment, and that God would
hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the Judge,
while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lip
quivered with emotion.

"Yes sir," said the child, with a voice and
manner that showed her conviction of its
truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the Judge,
"you have a good mother. This witness is
competent," he continued. "Were I on trial
for my life, and innocent of the charge, I
would pray God for such witnesses as this.
Let her be examined."

She told her story with the simplicity of
a child, as she was, but there was a direct-
ness about it which carried conviction of its
truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross
examined. The counsel plied her with in-
finite and ingenious questioning, but she var-
ied from her first statement in nothing.—
The truth as spoken by that little child was
truth. Plaintiff and jurymen had pro-

found her testimony true.

factured for him a sham defence. But before
her testimony falsehood was scattered like
chaff. The little child, for whom a mother
had prayed for strength to be given her to
speak the truth as it was before God, broke
the cunning devices of matured villainy to
pieces like potter's vessels. The strength
that her mother prayed for was given her,
and the sublime and terrible simplicity—ter-
rible I mean to the prisoner and his associ-
ates—with which she spoke was like a re-
velation from God himself.

TELLING TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.—The
Washington Star, in its notice of the Presi-
dent's levee on Tuesday evening, says:

The clear, bracing atmosphere last night
sent the belles of the metropolis to the
White House with rosy cheeks of Nature's
own touching up. By the way, a lady friend
was so good last night as to hint to us a val-
uable recipe, being nothing less than an in-
fallible test by which bachelors—and Ben-
edicts, too, if they have any curiosity—may
distinguish genuine color from that bought
at the shops. Thus, if the lady's ears are of
the same roseate tint as her cheeks, or meas-
urably so, the color may be set down as nat-
ural, and not otherwise, as nature never per-
petrates the anomaly of giving pallid auric-
ular appendages and brilliant complexions
to the same wearer.

Pshaw! The secret being disclosed, the
beauties will now go to painting their ears
to hide it. Can't head the women!

HOW TO MAKE TEA.—A lady, who knows
more about housewifery than she does about
the last fashions and the last novel, says
this is the way to make good tea:

The teapot is to be filled with boiling wa-
ter, then the tea is put in the teapot, and is
allowed to stand for five minutes before it is
used; the leaves gradually absorb the water
and as gradually sink to the bottom; the re-
sult is, that the tea leaves are not scalded, as
they are when boiling water is poured over
them, and you get the true flavor of the tea.
In truth, much less tea is required in this
way than under the old and common prac-
tice.

INTOLERABLE SEVERITY.—Eleven divor-
ces were granted by the Supreme Court at
its recent session in Rutland county, Ver-
mont. In two of the cases, the cause was
"intolerable severity" on the part of the
wife!